

The Times-Dispatch.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

THE MONEY POWER.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections has taken the life and force out of the Barksdale pure elections law by inserting the word "corruptly" before the clause relating to the use of money and "influence" in elections.

We give warning to the General Assembly and to the people of the State that there is danger ahead if the bill passes with this amendment. After all that has been said, for the Legislature now to reject Mr. Barksdale's proposal to put a stop to the use of money in elections will be to give countenance to the use of money freely and practically in any way that the candidates may see fit to employ it. If, indeed, it will not be an invitation to them to do so. There is danger ahead, we repeat, and we give warning.

Democrats have talked a great deal during the past several years about the money power, about the control in our politics of men and corporations of large means, and they have done well to lift their voices in protest. We have often said in discussing this question that the great danger of corporations is not in their existence as purely business concerns, but in the power which they may exercise in legislation, in nominating and electing men to serve in our legislative body, who are sent there to serve not the interests of the public but the interests of their masters. We are not afraid of the corporations, per se; we are not afraid of the millionaires of the country, per se; but when they use their money to elect officers and to influence legislation they are indeed a menace to individual rights and to popular government. It therefore behooves the Democrats to exert their influence to prevent the use of money in the elections, and it behooves our law-makers to make the laws governing such use as rigid as possible. There is nothing in an election more demoralizing than a corruption fund, for it can be employed in all sorts of devilish ways. It can be employed as a bribe direct, as a bribe indirect and as a means of securing the services of the lowest order of politicians, who work not for the good of the party, not for the good of the country, but for the pay that they receive. These so-called workers are in many cases responsible for most of the meanness and corruption in politics, and so far from being employed in a canvass, they should, as far as possible, be kept out.

Apart from all this, the use of money in elections, especially in primary elections, where the contest is between Democrats, gives the rich man an unfair advantage over the poor man, even though the money that is used is not, strictly speaking, used corruptly. There is no occasion in the State of Virginia for the use of money in elections except for absolutely necessary expenses, and the sum so required is small. When money is used freely, no matter how honestly, it undoubtedly gives the man with the full pocket the advantage, and tends to prevent a full and fair and free expression of the wishes of the people. A candidate may be ever so honest and may give positive instructions as to how the money is to be used, but when it is paid out and when it goes out of his hands into the hands of others, it is simply impossible for him to follow each dollar as it circulates and see how it is used. The only safeguard in preventing the money from being put into circulation.

We do sincerely hope the General Assembly will take up this question carefully and prayerfully and decide it in the interest of pure politics, public morals and good government.

THE POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY OF THE SOUTH.

The North American Review for February contains a most interesting article on "The Political Opportunity of the South," by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan.

This article has for Virginia Democrats a special interest from the fact that its author is a native of Nelson county, Va., and although for many years doing business in New York, has not lost his interest in his native State, but maintains his legal residence in Nelson, and has recently undertaken the construction of a splendid cathedral in Richmond.

The advice of a man with the antecedents and affiliations of Mr. Ryan, who has demonstrated his ability by marked success in large financial undertakings, is worthy of the attention of his fellow Democrats and fellow-citizens of Virginia. He makes it plain that the restoration of the conservative Democracy which controlled this country for sixty years before the war lies largely with the Democrats of the South, and that if the men of the South stand together for politics which mean conservatism and promise victory, it is certain that in so doing they will not lack the support of every Democrat and of many conservative Republicans in the Northern States.

We have on a previous occasion pointed out that the men who really make up the wealth and power of this country, have had just reason to become dissatisfied with the Republican programme, and that if the Democrats who are known to be in sympathy with the great principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," will only reassert the well established and indisputable doctrines of their party, they will not only gather in a phalanx of all their own party, but all those among Republicans who see the pernicious consequences of the paternalism of that party, as exemplified in

government interference with private business and with the establishment of government bureaus which would soon be mere political tools and fostering scores of political corruption.

The principles upon which the Democrats could operate are set forth with great simplicity by Mr. Ryan as:

First, a moderate tariff for revenue without prejudice to domestic industries. Second, a sound currency.

Third, moderation in public expenditures. Fourth, the restriction of the Federal Government to its legitimate functions and position, to the further extension of its powers over the acts and industries of the people of the States.

The tendency of the Republican party to interfere with private affairs is well exemplified by Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration of a commission to hear and determine the anthracite coal strike when it has become more and more apparent that the discharge by the Republican officials of Pennsylvania and the United States of the simple duty of preserving the peace and permitting citizens to exercise their constitutional right of liberty to pursue without hindrance their lawful avocations, would have been a complete relief of all the difficulties.

This is plain and simple Democratic doctrine, but another course was adopted, and the pernicious example has been such that, as Mr. Ryan says:

"If a President can lawfully interfere between one class of employers and their employees, he can interfere in all, and the safeguards of State law and local courts will become as impotent as the empty forms of the Roman Constitution under Augustus."

It must be the conclusion of thoughtful men that the restoration of our government to its original character, can only be secured by the return of a Democratic administration to Washington. This restoration can be accomplished by the joint efforts of the South with the conservative Democrats and Independent Republicans of the North upon the principles we have set forth, and it will be amazing blindness and neglect of political duty on the part of southern Democratic leaders if they do not see and improve the opportunity.

DR. PARKHURST'S PAPER.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, gives out that he will start a model newspaper in that city, with millionaires behind it. He says that he has no idea of publishing a religious daily. He believes in religion and religion in daily life, and the news of the day, in his opinion, provides suggestions for the practical use of religion, and the people want news that will educate and elevate them. "My idea," he proceeds, "is to print the facts, without elaboration or embellishment, and to print them for just what they are worth. If they are printable. The point of sensationalism to which the news of the day is exploited in some newspapers is simply disgusting and degrading."

That is quite true of some newspapers, but it is not true of all newspapers, and that is where Dr. Parkhurst's great scheme falls down. He intimates that there is not in the city of New York a newspaper that is, according to his view, decent and moral and elevating and ennobling. In this we do not agree with him. There are several such newspapers in New York—newspapers which print all the news that is fit to print and no news that is not fit to print, and in the discussion of public questions these papers are moral and righteous and courageous and as good in every respect as any that Dr. Parkhurst and his associates will be able to establish.

This arraignment of the press does not, it seems to us, come in very good grace from Dr. Parkhurst. There are many people who think that his methods of preaching, and especially some of his methods of finding subjects about which to preach, are quite as sensational and open to criticism as the methods of printing the news by the yellowest journals of Gotham. These people think that Dr. Parkhurst would do more good if he should attempt to make himself a model preacher of the gospel rather than to go out of his sphere and set up a model newspaper.

Dr. Parkhurst has had much experience in reading newspapers, but none in publishing them. It is an easy thing for a man to make a model newspaper in his mind. It is different when it comes to the matter of printing and circulating and paying the bills. We are inclined to think that Dr. Parkhurst and his rich friends can spend their money in other directions with better results to philanthropy; we are sure that they can make it last longer.

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

We sincerely hope that the General Assembly will see its way to making the appropriation asked for to promote the Jamestown Exposition. It would be a gross injustice to those who have interested themselves in this enterprise and shouldered the burden of it for the State to fail to do its part. It is not so much the money that the company wants as the prestige of the State's support. This must be obtained before the National Government can reasonably be expected to make an appropriation. If the General Assembly, of Virginia will not back the enterprise to the extent of \$200,000, how can it be expected that Congress will give aid? It would be most embarrassing, to say the least, for the company to be put in such an attitude. It is designed to make this exposition a national affair and in every way worthy of the illustrious and patriotic event it is designed to celebrate. But, first of all, it is a Virginia affair, whether the General Assembly will have it or not, and the nation will hold us responsible for it. As the benefits to Virginia will be great, if the exposition is a success, so will the ignominy and humiliation be ours and upon us if it prove to be a failure. Virginia cannot afford to let it fail.

The movement was fairly inaugurated by the General Assembly, and it would be cruel and almost a breach of faith for that body to fail to give it reasonable support, when such support is necessary to put the enterprise fairly on its feet. Every consideration of State pride, to say nothing of the material

benefits to be derived, demands that a reasonable appropriation be made and that the seal of the State's approval and confidence be put upon the noble enterprise.

As for the plea of poverty, that will never do. Virginia is a rich State and is inviting outsiders to come in and invest in her rich resources. It would be a bad advertisement, indeed, for her to say to the world that she was too poor to appropriate \$200,000 for a great national exposition within her borders.

What would the outside world think of such niggardliness? It is true that by reason of the constitutional limit to the rate of taxation, the State must be economical for a few years, until the tax rate can be raised; but if the General Assembly will vote the appropriation the money will be forthcoming at the proper time, and none of the departments of government will suffer. A rich State like Virginia will surely find some means of raising money enough to pay the interest on the public debt and meet the expenses of government.

And let us just here that those who sacrifice their State bonds through any sort of fear that the interest will not be promptly met will do a very foolish thing. Virginia bonds are quite as sure to pay their interest as bonds of the United States.

But this by the way. We are now pleading with the General Assembly to do its duty by the Jamestown Exposition Company. The members will never have occasion to regret it. If they vote the appropriation, they will regret it the rest of their lives if they fail to do so.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

In yesterday's paper we referred to the attempt in Pennsylvania to lynch a negro who had committed a nameless assault upon a white child, and we pointed to this incident as proof that human nature is the same in all parts of the United States.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a Republican newspaper, says much the same things in the following paragraph:

"That the sentiment in regard to lynching is not very different in the North and South under similar provocation is indicated by the scenes which have been enacted in the western part of this State. If the police arrangements had been no better than in the South, the newspapers of yesterday morning would have recorded a lynching in Pennsylvania. As it is, the life of a brute fortunately or unfortunately, was spared to await the judgment of the law, which, for the honor of the system we are wont to regard as sufficient in the South, must be forcibly expressed and executed with promptitude."

Fair-minded men at the North are getting their eyes well opened to these plain facts. Wherever there are large numbers of negroes, whether in the South or in the North, there the negro problem exists, and wherever there is a negro problem the whites, without regard to section, deal with it in much the same way.

There is a growing demand in Scotland for the gum timbers that grow so luxuriantly in Eastern Virginia and in Eastern North Carolina. The Wilmington Dispatch informs us that a large cargo of this valuable timber is now ready for shipment from that port to Scotland and another will be ready in May. The woods and swamps of Virginia and North Carolina are full of this timber. "But," says the Raleigh Post, "could it not be sawed and manufactured in this State and sent out ready for the consumers? There ought to be money in it for our people, if transportation can be paid for the raw logs, manufactured elsewhere and shipped back to this country."

A bill has been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature, which, it seems to us, ought to pass, and should be copied by such other Southern States as can afford the luxury. It is a bill by Senator Beasley to establish the North Carolina Historical Commission. Its object is to have a commission of five gentlemen who are not only capable, but who have such pride in their State as will move them to seek and collect and compile the data pertaining to the history of the people of the Old North State that is now resting in pigeonholes of old citizens or county court or other offices, but which, for lack of some one to discover their value, has never been brought to light.

George W. Cable is not popular in New Orleans. The Creoles especially object to him. His book, "Old Creole Days," is not accepted as a correct portrayal of the people and times that it deals with. It is not surprising, therefore, that we should find the communications appearing in the New Orleans papers protesting against the use of the name, "Old Creole Days," in connection with the Louisiana table at the Confederate Bazaar to be held in Richmond. Several chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy join in a protest, which, it is understood, has been forwarded to Richmond.

The House side of the Alabama Legislature has passed, by a two-thirds vote, a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell or give away cigarettes within the limits of the State "under any circumstances." The bill also contains clauses intended to guarantee a strict enforcement of the law. The Alabamians seem to be determined to run the seductive little "cotton nalks" out of the State.

We are sorry that our esteemed friend, Dr. J. William Jones, took offense that we should have referred to him as an "implacable" Confederate. Dr. Jones draws the dictionary on us and applies to himself, or rather makes us apply to him, all the harshest "epithets" in the definition. Of course, the word was not employed in any offensive sense, and we are surprised that Dr. Jones should so have construed it.

The new moon was "dry," all right, but had a considerable flood in reserve for yesterday morning.

Mr. Carnegie was not invited to the Gridiron Club's dinner in Washington, which is taken to mean that the club does not need a library.

Again the Delaware wires flash the news that the election of Addicks is

impossible, but all the same Addicks keeps on working the wires.

The newest English temperance society takes a pledge not to drink "between meals." That is all the loophole one would want in this free lunch counter.

The cake walk as being introduced in European capitals is called "the great American dance." Good enough.

Pierpont Morgan says newspaper men are "splendid good fellows." What is he after now?

The Anglo-German combine is now overshadowed by the latest and greatest alliance between Quay and Foraker.

Naval Constructor Hobson, having resigned, can go ahead with the kissing and lecturing business to his heart's content.

Disastrous railway wrecks are "catching." Like measles and smallpox, and much more fatal.

Anyhow, Jim Tillman has furnished a number of sloppy preachers with a subject for sensational sermons.

Give the ground hog a fair showing and there will be no complaint of the fuel famine.

Diplomacy is another thing, the course of which does not always run smooth.

What has become of Schwab? Haven't heard from him in a whole week.

No wonder President Roosevelt wants to take to the woods.

The ground hog is a success so far.

With a Comment or Two.

The man who makes sacrifices for the good of the party usually does it when he has nothing to lose.—Durham Herald.

Or thinks he has a good deal to gain.

What Uncle Sam is wondering is how far Wilhelm will go in this testing of the Monroe Doctrine, and Wilhelm is wondering just how far it will be safe to go.—Houston Post.

Let us hope that Wilhelm will not force Uncle Samuel to change his mental exercise to the thundering of his guns.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch remarks that "hip pocket" artillery is not peculiar to the South. No, but all of us must admit that there is too much of it among us, whatever other sections may do.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Hoke Smith thinks that things are looking up for the election of a Democratic President next year. This may not be a hoax or a myth either, for the New York Sun thinks so.—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

It will at least give the Name Editor of the Sun a chance to take liberties with Mr. Smith's cognomen.

What effect the strained feeling existing at present between the United States and Germany will have in shaping the commercial treaty is problematical, but it is the prevalent belief in America that the Germans will be stubborn in granting material concessions.—Atlanta Constitution.

It is with Germany as with some other countries—any excuse will do to put up tariff and taxes.

Why do not those ridiculous Democrats who are to have a banquet at Washington to the names of distinguished Americans who figure in the title of their party?—Cleveland Leader.

Why not? He preached some mighty good Democratic doctrine in his way.

One thousand tons of canal coal arriving in Indianapolis, four million bushels of Pittsburg floating down the Ohio river, twenty thousand carloads moved from Pittsburg Saturday and yesterday, and warmer weather—we may be happy yet, you bet!—Indianapolis News.

We rejoice to know that there is at last a ray of light and warmth is breaking on our blizzard-stricken friends in Hoosierdom.

North Carolina Sentiment.

Referring to a Brooklyn incident, the attempt of white people to prevent the colored folks from running a Christian society in their neighborhood, the Wilmington Star asks:

"How would these good Brooklyn people who are so worked up at the prospect of having a colored Young Men's Christian Association in their neighborhood like to have a negro postmaster in their town, negro tax collectors or a negro collector of customs if that office were located in Brooklyn? Wouldn't there be some animated and vigorous kicking then?"

The Raleigh Post says: "Both as the daughter of the President and the amiable and accomplished young lady that she is, Miss Roosevelt would not be definitely employed until the fullest protection at the hands of the Southern people of any community. The President's vagaries will be attended to elsewhere and otherwise, but not by gentlemen coming toward a lady, especially one in no wise responsible for the public acts of her father."

The Durham Herald gives the parting guest a word of comfort in the following: "The Democrats are glad that Mr. Pritchard will soon be out, but we believe that he has done what he could for the State. Of course, the State has the right to expect this of any man, but his expectations are not always realized."

The Tarboro Southern says: "Many farmers contend that the amount of farm work done this year is not up to the average, because labor could not be definitely employed until after many days of January had elapsed."

The Winston Sentinel has this paragraph: "Intoxicated pedestrians still seem to have a hankering to sleep on railroad tracks. It is a dangerous habit, and we hope suits are continually being brought against the railway companies. Somehow, it is very hard for the average man to see just where this is fair to the corporation."

The Winston Journal says: "Senator McLaughlin sees peril for the South. Not there will be no peril for the South in the negro question. It is only peril for the negro who makes a bold advance."

Turn About Is Fair Play. North Carolina has robbed Virginia of a prominent Baptist divine and the Old Dominion is retaliating by trying to take away a single useful citizen from this State. The First Baptist Church of Norfolk on Sunday extended a call to Rev. Dr. C. D. Blackwell, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Wilmington. He is an able and consecrated preacher.

—Greensboro Telegram.

Established a Century Ago.

.. Wedding Gifts ..

WE have procured for this Wedding Season many beautiful articles which can not be duplicated or found in any other store in the United States. Upon satisfactory references we will be pleased to send goods on approval.

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Trend of Thought

In Dixie Land

Houston Post: Chauncey Depew is one of the Northern Senators who looks upon the placing of a statue of General Lee in the National Capitol as the eminently correct thing to do. The desire of the nation to perpetuate the memory of her great men, and Lee was a great American, of whom the North and the South should alike be proud. Assuredly, Chauncey has his lucid moments.

Chattanooga Times: No, the Republicans cannot hope for much help from the silver apostle. They will find it necessary for them to "lay themselves out" in the Middle States and the Central States, with the Democrats, with Parker in the saddle, will carry New York; and where, then, will be New Jersey, Connecticut and Maryland?

Atlanta Constitution: It is not extravagant to predict that in all likelihood a decade hence will see a seventy-five-mile an hour clip a commonplace gallop on a railway. Columbia State: If Pennsylvania ever erects upon the Chickamauga field a monument to Lee, it will serve as a testimonial that, although Lee invaded that State with a hostile army, he was responsible for no act which blackens his name and his fame. Could Georgia erect such a monument to Sherman? Could South Carolina?

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: These European nations that imagine they are attacking American cotton by putting a tariff on it are afflicted with pigeon-toed intellects. The Europeans are bound to have cotton, and they will pay whatever duty is placed upon it.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Quite a number of Democratic presidential booms have been launched, but none of them so far seems to have taken any great hold upon the people. It is rather too early yet for the people to commit themselves. They want to avoid mistakes if possible and are going slow this time.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Went Too Hvy. A weak but ingenious young guy was induced to believe he could fly. So he built a machine. That required gasoline. Well, he found it a quick way to buy. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Ticklish Question. When there are sliced peaches on the table, and the boy gets the cream jug, should the father speak low and be kind, or should he insist that others have a show?—Acheson Globe.

He Knew. She-Do thoughts that came to you long ago ever return? He-Do poet—Sure; if I enclose a stamped envelope.—Denver Republican.

The Later Voices. Old times wuz mighty good times—mighty sweet to see; But still we hear the rivers a-singin' to the sea; And mockin' birds are singin' on every wind-rocked tree.

Old times wuz mighty good times: But old times are a dream; The new times they are with us,—the sunshine on the stream, Light, birds and blossoms are with us, Heaven's stars forever beam! —F. L. S., in Atlanta Constitution.

As It Was in War. "They say that death loves a shining mark." "Does he? Well, it seems to me I've noticed that the fellows who wore the most gold lace had no trouble in dodging danger when any real fighting was going on."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Sure Sign. I'm getting old, that's plain to see; The signs can't be mistook; For folks have started tellin' me How very young I look. —Philadelphia Press.

So He Voughts. The birds sang merrily on the boughs, While under them stood the mild-eyed couple. Until he came along with the bad dog Tougus. He immediately started three different roughs. —New York Sun.

Slight Difference. The difference between a fanatic and a crank is that the latter may listen to reason if properly clubbed.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Leo Camp's Welcome. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I wish you would say to our friends and the public that Leo Camp has quite lately received an accession of several new members, among them Light, Rev. H. A. Carson, Bishop of Virginia, and Major W. A. Anderson, Attorney-General of Virginia.

I hope that nobody will suppose that because these are "big men," they will all and obstruct the pathway to it. By no manner of means. While they occupy a large space in our minds and hearts, and we hope in our hall, yet we have plenty of room for all other Confederate soldiers, and will gladly welcome them.

Say, likewise, if you please, that our hall is open every day and all day, and often late into the night, and everybody is invited to visit it at their pleasure and convenience.

We keep open house and have no serious make no charge for admission; and we are rather proud of our gallery of portraits of illustrious soldiers. Come and see them.

Respectfully, D. M. FARHAM, Sergeant-Major.

Established a Century Ago.

An Hour With

Virginia Editors.

The Roanoke World wants to spend less of Virginia's income for officers and more for good roads. It says:

"As a rule the people of the State are prosperous, and the reports of our officials show that the revenues are constantly increasing; but if these revenues are to be squandered in paying salaries to a pampered office-holding class, instead of being applied to measures which promote the welfare of the people, we may always expect a Chinese condition to prevail throughout the Commonwealth, with the worship of ancestors and the seeking of office the chief occupation of those whose intellects qualify them for leadership in all that tends to uplift the people and enrich the Commonwealth."

The Portsmouth Star says: "In Virginia there are laws for the protection of birds. But they are not enforced. An unlighted and therefore indifferent public opinion is responsible. We must come perilously near to exterminating our birds and feel some of the dread consequences of that condition before we realize our folly. When the great things of the earth are devoured by catbirds, the army worm and other insects as fast as they spring up we will know then, and not until then, how great and beneficent is the work of the birds."

The Charlottesville Progress seems to be getting a little uneasy about matters pertaining to the University. It says: "Pray do not let us here in Virginia raise any question which is calculated to kindle an unfriendly feeling among our law-givers towards the noble institution, which ought to be the pride, as it is the glory, of the State."

The Norfolk Ledger remarks: "Perhaps if Great Britain and Germany will let their little dispute go on a while, as to who initiated the present alliance, the North Democrats, with Parker in the saddle, will carry New York; and where, then, will be New Jersey, Connecticut and Maryland?"

The Fredericksburg Star has probably made a discovery: "While the diplomats are trying to solve the Venezuelan question King Edward entertains our General, Miles, at dinner. Maybe the King wanted to size up our army."

The Danville Bee explains the President's troubles. It says: "There is no serious mystery involved in this question. It happens to apply that Mr. Roosevelt is advised by men who either know nothing about Southern men and things, or will not tell him the truth."

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says: "The discovery that Admiral Sampson was known to be a man of great war when he was put in command of the American fleet in the war with Spain makes it pretty clear that somebody has gone too long unhung."

Personal and General.

The last literary work done by the late Julian Ralph was a series of travel papers, which will appear soon in Harper's Monthly. One describes "The American Tyrol," another tells of a trip through New England with an Indian, and the third is devoted to the mountains of Kentucky.

The Alabama Legislature has before it a bill striking from the State's penology roll the names of soldiers' widows who get new husbands.

Sydney Lee is on the broad Atlantic on his way to this country. The famous Shakespearean authority and editor of the Dictionary of National Biography is to deliver a series of lectures on "Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century" at the Lowell Institute, Boston, and afterwards will discuss literary subjects at both Yale and Harvard.

At present the only "Victor Hugo" museum is the writer's former home on the island of Guernsey, where, standing, as was his habit, and looking out at the waves, he wrote "The Toilers of the Sea." Next to be a second shrine for Hugo lovers is to be established in Paris. The quaint, old Louis Treize house in the Place des Vosges, where Hugo lived when "Hernani" brought him fame as a poet, has been purchased and when it will be placed in many relics of the author of "Les Miserables" as can be discovered.

Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, was assuring some Washington correspondents that the journalistic talent is not confined to the National Capital. "Why, I know of a reporter," he said, "who was describing the wreck of a vessel on the Maine coast. This was one of his sentences: 'At this moment a giant wave awaited over the doomed craft and six poor sailors bit the dust.' Any of you fellows ever beat that?"

Congressman Cannon knows and plays innumerable little games of politics. While alone he will deal the cards for hours at a stretch, and is even able to carry on important conversations while engaged with the pastebards.

R. H. Milward, the Birmingham solicitor who drew up the marriage settlement between Miss Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough, has been sentenced to six years' servitude for misappropriating trust funds. His embezzlements amounted to \$120,000.

John Hay, Secretary of State, is of mixed English, Scotch, German and French descent.

Short Talks to the Legislature.

Salem Sentinel: The dispensary system was not started to lessen intemperance, but, if it is, it is a failure. It was originated in the South Carolina in the very heart of the ring which controls that State. It only puts the whiskey business into the hands of wire-pulling politicians, and it is almost useless to state that the ginia is full of them. It would gladly support any genuine anti-liquor measure that would be presented to the Legislature, but as for the dispensary system, we want none of it.

Staunton News: An amendment is to be introduced increasing the per diem of our solons at Richmond to \$8. If the amendment becomes a law, we presume that the present session will be a short one.

Fredericksburg Star: If some of our local roads would become as anxious about the passage of a good road law as they are about the redistricting of the State, we Virginians would have our country roads paved with asphalt.

Lynchburg News: The Barksdale bill is the logical outcome to the movement for constitutional revision. Unless some such bill shall become a law, the fruits of the constitutional movement will be partially lost and demoralization and corruption may not be eliminated from Virginia politics. We cannot understand why any member of the House should refuse to vote for a bill so plainly demanded by public opinion and so eminently desirable for the purification of politics.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: Of course, a bill aimed at any particular Congressman is not to be countenanced, but a fair and impartial rearrangement of the districts should be made by the present Legislature.



The Man ABOUT TOWN